CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A delivery device comprising a therapeutic agent and a mesh, wherein the mesh comprises a biodegradable polymer.

2. The device of claim 1 wherein the mesh is in the form of a woven, knit, or non-woven mesh.

3. The device of claim 1 wherein the biodegradable polymer is formed from one or more monomers selected from the group consisting of lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxan-2-one, 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, 1,4-dioxepan-2-one, hydroxyvalerate, and hydroxybutyrate.

4. The device of claim 1 wherein the polymer comprises a copolymer of a lactide and a glycolide.

5. The device of claim 1 wherein the polymer comprises a poly(caprolactone).

6. The device of claim 1 wherein the polymer comprises a poly(lactic acid).

7. The device of claim 1 wherein the polymer comprises a copolymer of lactide and ε-caprolactone.

8. The device of claim 1 wherein the polymer comprises a polyester.

9. The device of claim 1 wherein the polymer comprises a poly(lactide-co-glycolide).

10. The device of claim 9 wherein the poly(lactide-co-glycolide) has a lactide:glycolide ratio range from about 20:80 to about 2:98.

11. The device of claim 10 wherein the poly(lactide-co-glycolide) has a lactide:glycolide ratio of about 10:90.

12. The device of claim 10 wherein the poly(lactide-co-glycolide) has a lactide:glycolide ratio of about 5:95.

13. The device of claims 9-12 wherein the poly(lactide-co-glycolide) is poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide).

14. The device of claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent resides within the fibers of the mesh.

15. The device of claim 1 wherein the mesh further comprises a coating, wherein the coating comprises the therapeutic agent.

16. The device of claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent further comprises a carrier.

17. The device of claim 16 wherein the carrier is a polymer carrier.

18. The device of claim 1 wherein the device further comprises a film.

19. The device of claim 18 wherein the film comprises a polymer carrier and the therapeutic agent.

20. The device of claim 17 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are formed into a film.

21. The device of claim 17 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are formed into a wrap.

22. The device of claim 17 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are formed into a gel.

23. The device of claim 17 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are formed into a foam.

24. The device of claim 17 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are formed into a mold.

25. The device of claim 17 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are formed into a coating.

26. The device of claim 17 wherein the polymer carrier is biodegradable.

27. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier is formed from one or more monomers selected from the group consisting of lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxan-2-one, 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, 1,4-dioxepan-2-one, hydroxyvalerate, and hydroxybutyrate.

28. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a copolymer of lactic acid and glycolic acid.

29. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a copolymer of lactide and glycolide.

30. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a copolymer of D,L-lactide and glycolide.

31. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises poly(caprolactone).

32. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises poly(lactic acid).

33. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a copolymer of lactide and ε-caprolactone.

34. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a block copolymer having a first block and a second block, wherein the first block comprises methoxypolyethylene glycol and the second block comprises a polyester.

35. The device of claim 34 wherein the polyester comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of a poly(lactide), a poly(glycolide), a poly(caprolactone), or a trimethylene carbonate polymer, poly(hydroxyl acid), poly(L-lactide) poly(D,L lactide), poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide), poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide), copolymers of lactic acid and glycolic acid, copolymers of ε-caprolactone and lactide, copolymers of glycolide and ε-caprolactone, copolymers of lactide and 1,4-dioxane-2-one, polymers and copolymers comprising one or more of the residue units of the monomers D-lactide, L-lactide, D,L-lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxane-2-one or 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, and combinations and blends thereof.

36. The device of claim 34 wherein the polyester is formed from one or more monomers selected from the group consisting of lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxan-2-one, 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, 1,4-dioxepan-2-one, hydroxyvalerate, and hydroxybutyrate.

37. The device of claim 35 wherein the poly(lactide) is poly(D,L-lactide)

38. The device of claim 34 wherein the block copolymer has a methoxypoly(ethylene glycol) : polyester ratio in the range of about 10:90 to about 30:70.

39. The device of claim 34 wherein the block copolymer has a methoxypoly(ethylene glycol) : polyester ratio of about 20:80.

40. The device of claim 34 wherein the methoxypoly(ethylene glycol) has a molecular weight range of about 200 g/mol to about 5000 g/mol.

41. The device of claim 40 wherein the the molecular weight is about 750.

42. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a block copolymer comprising a structure of A-B-A, wherein the A block comprises polyoxyalkane and the B block comprises a polyester.

43. The device of claim 42 wherein the polyoxyalkane is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene glycol, a poly(ethylene oxide-co-propylene oxide), and a poly(ethylene oxide-co-propylene oxide-co-ethylene oxide).

44. The device of claim 42 wherein the polyester comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of a poly(lactide), a poly(glycolide), a poly(caprolactone), or a trimethylene carbonate polymer, poly(hydroxyl acids), poly(L-lactide) poly(D,L lactide),

poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide), poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide), copolymers of lactic acid and glycolic acid, copolymers of ε-caprolactone and lactide, copolymers of glycolide and ε-caprolactone, copolymers of lactide and 1,4-dioxane-2-one, polymers and copolymers comprising one or more of the residue units of the monomers D-lactide, L-lactide, D,L-lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxane-2-one or 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, and combinations and blends thereof.

45. The device of claim 42 wherein the the polyester is formed from one or more monomers selected from the group consisting of lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxan-2-one, 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, 1,4-dioxepan-2-one, hydroxyvalerate, and hydroxybutyrate.

46. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a block copolymer comprising a structure of B-A-B, wherein the A block comprises polyoxyalkane and the B block comprises a polyester.

47. The device of claim 46 wherein the polyoxyalkane is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene glycol, a poly(ethylene oxide-co-propylene oxide), and a poly(ethylene oxide-co-propylene oxide-co-ethylene oxide).

48. The device of claim 46 wherein the polyester comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of a poly(lactide), a poly(glycolide), a poly(caprolactone), or a trimethylene carbonate polymer, poly(hydroxyl acids), poly(L-lactide) poly(D,L lactide), poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide), poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide), copolymers of lactic acid and glycolic acid, copolymers of ε-caprolactone and lactide, copolymers of glycolide and ε-caprolactone, copolymers of lactide and 1,4-dioxane-2-one, polymers and copolymers comprising one or more of the residue units of the monomers D-lactide, L-lactide, D,L-lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxane-2-one or 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, and combinations and blends thereof.

49. The device of claim 46 wherein the polyester is formed from one or more monomers selected from the group consisting of lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxan-2-one, 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, 1,4-dioxepan-2-one, hydroxyvalerate, and hydroxybutyrate.

50. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises hyaluronic acid.

51. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises chitosan.

52. The device of claim 26 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises sodium alginate.

53. The device of claim 17 wherein the polymer carrier comprises poly(urethane).

54. The device of claim 17 wherein the polymer carrier comprises poly(hydroxyethylmethacrylate).

55. The device of claim 16 wherein the carrier is a non-polymeric carrier.

56. The device of claim 55 wherein the non-polymeric carrier has a viscosity of between about 100 and about $3x10^6$ centipoise.

57. The device of claim 55 wherein the non-polymeric carrier comprises sucrose acetate isobutyrate.

58. The device of claim 55 wherein the non-polymeric carrier has a melting point of greater than 10°C.

59. The device of claim 55 wherein the non-polymeric carrier comprises calcium stearate.

60. The device of claim 58 wherein the non-polymeric carrier is a sucrose ester.

61. The device of claim 60 wherein the sucrose ester is sucrose oleate.

62. The device of claim 58 wherein the non-polymeric carrier is a wax.

63. The device of claim 62 wherein the wax is refined paraffin wax.

64. The device of claim 62 wherein the wax is microcrystalline wax.

65. The device of claim 2 wherein the woven mesh has a weft comprising a first polymer and a warp comprising a second polymer, wherein the degradation profile of the weft polymer is different than the degradation profile of the warp polymer.

66. The device of claim 2 wherein the woven mesh has a weft comprising a first polymer and a warp comprising a second polymer, wherein the degradation profile of the weft polymer is the same as the degradation profile of the warp polymer.

67. The device of claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent is an anti-angiogenic agent.

68. The device of claim 67 wherein the anti-angiogenic agent is paclitaxel, fucoidon, doxorubicin, or an analogue or derivative thereof.

69. The device of claim 67 wherein the anti-angiogenic agent is paclitaxel.

70. The device of claim 67 wherein the anti-angiogenic agent is doxorubicin.

71. The device of claim 67 wherein the anti-angiogenic agent is fucoidon.

72. The device of claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent is capable of inhibiting smooth muscle cell migration, proliferation, matrix production, inflammation, or a combination thereof.

73. The device of claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent comprises an anti-inflammatory agent.

74. The device of claim 73 wherein the anti-inflammatory agent is dexamethasone.

75. The device of claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent comprises a statin.

76. The device of claim 75 wherein the statin is cervistatin or an analogue or derivative thereof.

77. The device of claim 75 wherein the statin is cervistatin.

78. The device of claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent comprises an antibiotic neoplastic agent.

79. The device of claim 78 wherein the antibiotic neoplastic agent is actinomycin or an analogue or derivative thereof.

80. The device of claim 78 wherein the antibiotic neoplastic agent is actinomycin.

81. The device of claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent comprises an estrogen.

82. The device of claim 81 wherein the estrogen is 17-β-estradiol or an analogue or derivative thereof.

83. The device of claim 81 wherein the estrogen is 17-β-estradiol.

84. The device of claim 1 wherein the therapeutic agent is an antibacterial agent, an antifungal agent, or an antiviral agent.

85. The device of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is an immunosuppressive antibiotic.

86. The device of claim 85 wherein the immunosuppressive antibiotic is sirolimus, or an analogue or derivative thereof

87. The device of claim 85 wherein the immunosuppressive antibiotic is sirolimus.

88. The device of claim 85 wherein the immunosuppressive antibiotic is everolimus.

89. The device of claim 85 wherein the immunosuppressive antibiotic is tacrolimus.

90. The device of claim 1 wherein the device comprises at least two layers of mesh.

91. The device of claim 90 wherein at least two of the at least two layers of mesh are fused together.

92. The device of claim 90 wherein the device further comprises a film layer.

93. The device of claim 92 wherein the film layer resides between two of the at least two layers of mesh.

94. A delivery device comprising a mesh wherein the mesh comprises a biodegradable polymer and a first therapeutic agent.

95. The device of claim 94 wherein the device further comprises a film, the film comprising a second therapeutic agent.

96. The device of claim 95 wherein the first therapeutic agent and the second therapeutic agent have a different composition.

97. The device of claim 95 wherein the first therapeutic agent and the second therapeutic agent have the same composition.

98. A method for improving or maintaining a body passageway lumen or cavity integrity, comprising delivering to an external portion of the body passageway or cavity a

delivery device, the device comprising a therapeutic agent and a mesh, wherein the mesh comprises a biodegradable polymer.

99. The method of claim 98 wherein the mesh is a woven, knit, or non-woven mesh.

100. The method of claim 98 wherein the biodegradable polymer is formed from one or more monomers selected from the group consisting of lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxan-2-one, 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, 1,4-dioxepan-2-one, hydroxyvalerate, and hydroxybutyrate.

101. The method of claim 98 wherein the polymer comprises a copolymer of a lactide and glycolide.

102. The method of claim 98 wherein the polymer comprises a copolymer of L-lactide and glycolide.

103. The method of claim 102 wherein the poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide) has a L-lactide:glycolide ratio of about 20:80 to about 2:98.

104. The method of claim 103 wherein the poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide) has a L-lactide:glycolide ratio of about 10:90.

105. The device of claim 103 wherein the poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide) has a L-lactide:glycolide ratio of about 5:95.

106. The method of claim 98 wherein the polymer comprises a poly(caprolactone).

107. The method of claim 98 wherein the polymer comprises a poly(lactic acid).

108. The method of claim 98 wherein the polymer comprises a copolymer of a lactide and ε-caprolactone.

109. The method of claim 98 wherein the polymer comprises a polyester.

110. The method of claim 98 wherein the polymer comprises a poly(lactide-co-glycolide).

111. The method of claim 110 wherein the poly(lactide-co-glycolide) has a lactide:glycolide ratio of about 20:80 to about 2:98.

112. The method of claim 111 wherein the poly(lactide-co-glycolide) has a lactide:glycolide ratio of about 10:90.

113. The method of claim 111 wherein the poly(lactide-co-glycolide) has a lactide:glycolide ratio of about 5:95.

114. The method of claim 98 wherein the therapeutic agent resides within the fibers of the mesh.

115. The method of claim 98 wherein the mesh comprises a coating, wherein the coating comprises the therapeutic agent.

116. The method of claim 98 wherein the therapeutic agent further comprises a carrier.

117. The method of claim 116 wherein the carrier is a polymer carrier.

118. The method of claim 117 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are formed into a film.

119. The method of claim 117 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are formed into a wrap.

120. The method of claim 117 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are formed into a gel.

121. The method of claim 117 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are formed into a foam.

122. The method of claim 117 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are formed into a mold.

123. The method of any one of claims 117 to 122 wherein the polymer carrier and therapeutic agent are coated on the mesh.

124. The method of claim 117 wherein the polymer carrier is biodegradable.

125. The method of claim 124 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of a poly(lactide), a poly(glycolide), a poly(caprolactone), or a trimethylene carbonate polymer, poly(hydroxyl acids), poly(L-lactide) poly(D,L lactide), poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide), poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide), copolymers of lactic acid and glycolic acid, copolymers of ε-caprolactone and lactide, copolymers of glycolide and ε-caprolactone, copolymers of lactide and 1,4-dioxane-2-one, polymers and copolymers comprising one or more of the residue units of the monomers D-lactide, L-lactide, D,L-lactide,

glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxane-2-one or 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, and combinations and blends thereof.

126. The method of claim 124 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a copolymer of a lactide and glycolide.

127. The method of claim 124 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises poly(caprolactone).

128. The method of claim 124 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises poly(lactic acid).

129. The method of claim 124 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a copolymer of a lactide and ε-caprolactone.

130. The method of claim 124 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a block copolymer having a first block and a second block, wherein the first block comprises methoxypolyethylene glycol and the second block comprises a polyester.

131. The method of claim 124 wherein the polyester comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of a poly(lactide), a poly(glycolide), a poly(caprolactone), or a trimethylene carbonate polymer, poly(hydroxyl acids), poly(L-lactide) poly(D,L lactide), poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide), poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide), copolymers of lactic acid and glycolic acid, copolymers of ε-caprolactone and lactide, copolymers of glycolide and ε-caprolactone, copolymers of lactide and 1,4-dioxane-2-one, polymers and copolymers comprising one or more of the residue units of the monomers D-lactide, L-lactide, D,L-lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxane-2-one or 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, and combinations and blends thereof.

132. The method of claim 131 wherein the poly(lactide) is poly(D,L-lactide)

133. The method of claim 130 wherein the block copolymer has a methoxypoly(ethylene glycol) : polyester ratio of 10:90 to about 30:70.

134. The method of claim 130 wherein the block copolymer has a methoxypoly(ethylene glycol) : polyester ratio of about 20:80.

135. The method of claim 130 wherein the methoxypoly(ethylene glycol) has a molecular weight of about 200 g/mol to about 5000 g/mol.

136. The method of claim 135 wherein the molecular weight is about 750.

137. The method of claim 124 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises an A-B-A block copolymer, wherein the A block comprises polyoxyalkane and the B block comprises a polyester.

138. The method of claim 137 wherein the polyoxyalkane is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene glycol, a poly(ethylene oxide-co-propylene oxide), and a poly(ethylene oxide-co-propylene oxide-co-ethylene oxide).

139. The method of claim 137 wherein the polyester comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of a poly(lactide), a poly(glycolide), a poly(caprolactone), or a trimethylene carbonate polymer, poly(hydroxyl acids), poly(L-lactide) poly(D,L lactide), poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide), poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide), copolymers of lactic acid and glycolic acid, copolymers of ε-caprolactone and lactide, copolymers of glycolide and ε-caprolactone, copolymers of lactide and 1,4-dioxane-2-one, polymers and copolymers comprising one or more of the residue units of the monomers D-lactide, L-lactide, D,L-lactide,

glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxane-2-one or 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, and combinations and blends thereof.

140. The method of claim 124 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises a B-A-B block copolymer, wherein the A block comprises polyoxyalkane and the B block comprises a polyester.

141. The method of claim 140 wherein the polyoxyalkane is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene glycol, a poly(ethylene oxide-co-propylene oxide), and a poly(ethylene oxide-co-propylene oxide-co-ethylene oxide).

142. The method of claim 140 wherein the polyester comprises a polymer selected from the group consisting of a poly(lactide), a poly(glycolide), a poly(caprolactone), or a trimethylene carbonate polymer, poly(hydroxyl acids), poly(L-lactide) poly(D,L lactide), poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide), poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide), copolymers of lactic acid and glycolic acid, copolymers of ε-caprolactone and lactide, copolymers of glycolide and ε-caprolactone, copolymers of lactide and 1,4-dioxane-2-one, polymers and copolymers comprising one or more of the residue units of the monomers D-lactide, L-lactide, D,L-lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxane-2-one or 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, and combinations and blends thereof.

143. The method of claim 124 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises hyaluronic acid.

144. The method of claim 124 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises chitosan.

145. The method of claim 124 wherein the biodegradable polymer carrier comprises sodium alginate.

146. The method of claim 117 wherein the polymer carrier comprises poly(urethane).

147. The method of claim 117 wherein the polymer carrier comprises poly(hydroxyethylmethacrylate).

148. The method of claim 117 wherein the carrier is a non-polymeric carrier.

149. The method of claim 148 wherein the non-polymeric carrier has a viscosity of between about 100 and about 3 x 10^6 centipoise.

150. The method of claim 149 wherein the non-polymeric carrier is sucrose acetate isobutyrate.

151. The method of claim 148 wherein the non-polymeric carrier has a melting point of greater than 10°C.

152. The method of claim 151 wherein the non-polymeric carrier is calcium stearate.

153. The method of claim 151 wherein the non-polymeric carrier is a sucrose ester.

154. The method of claim 153 wherein the sucrose ester is sucrose oleate.

155. The method of claim 151 wherein the non-polymeric carrier is a wax.

156. The method of claim 155 wherein the wax is refined paraffin wax.

157. The method of claim 155 wherein the wax is microcrystalline wax.

158. The method of claim 99 wherein the woven mesh has a weft comprising a first polymer having a first degradation profile and a warp comprising a second polymer having a second degradation profile, wherein the first and second degradation profiles are different.

159. The method of claim 98 wherein the therapeutic agent is an anti-angiogenic agent.

160. The method of claim 159 wherein the anti-angiogenic agent is paclitaxel, fucoidon or doxorubicin, or an analogue or derivative thereof.

161. The method of claim 159 wherein the anti-angiogenic agent is paclitaxel.

162. The method of claim 159 wherein the anti-angiogenic agent is doxorubicin.

163. The method of claim 159 wherein the anti-angiogenic agent is fucoidon.

164. The method of claim 98 wherein the therapeutic agent is capable of inhibiting smooth muscle cell migration, proliferation, matrix production, inflammation, or a combination thereof.

165. The method of claim 98 wherein the therapeutic agent comprises an anti-inflammatory agent.

166. The method of claim 165 wherein the anti-inflammatory agent is dexamethasone.

167. The method of claim 98 wherein the therapeutic agent comprises a statin.

168. The method of claim 167 wherein the statin is cervistatin or an analogue or derivative thereof.

169. The method of claim 167 wherein the statin is cervistatin.

170. The method of claim 98 wherein the therapeutic agent comprises an antibiotic neoplastic agent.

171. The method of claim 170 wherein the antibiotic neoplastic agent is actinomycin or an analogue or derivative thereof.

172. The method of claim 170 wherein the antibiotic neoplastic agent is actinomycin.

173. The method of claim 98 wherein the therapeutic agent comprises an estrogen.

174. The method of claim 173 wherein the estrogen is 17-β-estradiol or an analogue or derivative thereof.

175. The method of claim 173 wherein the estrogen is 17-β-estradiol.

176. The method of claim 98 wherein the therapeutic agent is an antibacterial agent, an antifungal agent, or an antiviral agent.

177. The method of claim 98, wherein the therapeutic agent is an immunosuppressive antibiotic.

178. The method of claim 177 wherein the immunosuppressive antibiotic is sirolimus, or an analogue or derivative thereof.

179. The method of claim 177 wherein the immunosuppressive antibiotic is sirolimus.

180. The method of claim 177 wherein the immunosuppressive antibiotic is everolimus.

181. The method of claim 177 wherein the immunosuppressive antibiotic is tacrolimus.

182. The method of claim 98 wherein the body passageway is selected from the group consisting of arteries, veins, heart, esophagus, stomach, duodenum, small intestine, large intestine, biliary tracts, ureter, bladder, urethra, lacrimal ducts, trachea, bronchi, bronchiole, nasal airways, eustachian tubes, external auditory mayal, vas deferens, and fallopian tubes.

183. The method of claim 98 wherein the cavity is selected from the group consisting of abdominal cavity, buccal cavity, peritoneal cavity, pericardial cavity, pelvic cavity, perivisceral cavity, pleural cavity, and uterine cavity.

184. The method of claim 182 wherein the body passageway is an artery or vein.

185. The method of claim 98 wherein the method is for treatment or prevention of iatrogenic complications of arterial and venous catheterization.

186. The method of claim 98 wherein the method is for treatment or prevention of complications of vascular dissection.

187. The method of claim 98 wherein the method is for treatment or prevention of complications of gastrointestinal passageway rupture and dissection.

188. The method of claim 98 wherein the method is for treatment or prevention of restonotic complications associated with vascular surgery.

189. A method for treating or preventing intimal hyperplasia, comprising delivering to an anastomotic site a delivery device, the device comprising a therapeutic agent and a mesh, wherein the mesh comprises a biodegradable polymer.

190. The method of claim 189 wherein the anastomotic site is selected from the group consisting of a venous anastomosis, an arterial anastomosis, an arteriovenous fistula, and an arteriovenous graft.

191. The method of claim 189 wherein the anastomotic site is an arterial anastomosis, wherein the arterial anastomosis is an arterial bypass.

192. The method of claim 189 wherein the device is delivered to an external portion of the anastomotic site.

193. A method of producing a delivery device, comprising:

(a) contacting components comprising a therapeutic agent and a biodegradable polymer, under conditions and for a time sufficient for the components to form a solid, and

(b) forming the solid into a delivery device.

194. The method of claim 193 wherein the solid is formed into a delivery device by weaving or knitting.

195. The method of claim 193 wherein the biodegradable polymer of step (a) is a viscous or a liquid form.

196. The method of claim 193 wherein the solid is in the form of fibers.

197. The method of claim 193 wherein the delivery device is formed into a wrap.

198. A method of producing a delivery device, comprising coating a mesh with a therapeutic agent, wherein the mesh comprises a biodegradable polymer.

199. The method of claim 198 wherein the mesh is coated by painting, dipping, or spraying.

200. The method of claim 198 wherein the coating is in the form of a film.

201. The method of claim 198 wherein the coating comprises a gel.

202. The method of claim 198 wherein the coating comprises a foam.

203. The method of claim 198 wherein the delivery device is formed into a wrap.

204. The method of claim 193 wherein the solid is formed into fibers by extrusion.

205. The method of claim 193 further comprising coating the mesh with one or more therapeutic agents.

206. The method of claim 205 wherein the therapeutic agent further comprises a polymer carrier.

207. A composition comprising a therapeutic agent and a mesh, wherein the mesh comprises a biodegradable polymer.

208. The composition of claim 207 wherein the therapeutic agent is paclitaxel or an analogue or derivative thereof.

209. The composition of claim 207 wherein the therapeutic agent is rapamycin, or an analogue or derivative thereof.

210. The composition of claim 207 wherein the therapeutic agent is actinomycin, or an analogue or derivative thereof.

211. The composition of claim 207 wherein the therapeutic agent is 17-β-estradiol or an analogue or derivative thereof.

212. The composition of claim 207 wherein the therapeutic agent is a statin selected from the group consisting of lovastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin, fluvastatin, atorvastatin, cervistatin, and derivatives and analogues thereof.

213. The composition of claim 207 wherein the therapeutic agent is an anthracycline selected from the group consisting of doxorubicin, daunorubicin, idarubicin, epirubicin, pirarubicin, zorubicin, carubicin, and derivatives, analogues, and combinations thereof.

214. The composition of claim 207, wherein the therapeutic agent is an anti-inflammatory agent selected from the groups consisting of corticosteroids, NTHEs, anti-inflammatory cytokines, and derivatives, analogues, and combinations thereof.

215. The composition of claim 207 wherein the biodegradable polymer is formed from one or more monomers selected from the group consisting of lactide, glycolide, ε-caprolactone, trimethylene carbonate, 1,4-dioxan-2-one, 1,5-dioxepan-2-one, 1,4-dioxepan-2-one, hydroxyvalerate, and hydroxybutyrate.

216. The composition of claim 207 wherein the polymer comprises a copolymer of a lactide and a glycolide.

217. The composition of claim 207 wherein the polymer comprises a poly(caprolactone).

218. The device of claim 207 wherein the polymer comprises a poly(lactic acid).

219. The device of claim 207 wherein the polymer comprises a copolymer of lactide and ε-caprolactone.

220. The device of claim 207 wherein the polymer comprises a polyester.

221. The device of claim 207 wherein the polymer comprises a poly(lactide-co-glycolide).

222. A delivery device comprising a mesh, wherein the mesh comprises a copolymer of a lactide and glycolide, and a therapeutic agent selected from the group consisting of paclitaxel and derivatives and analogues thereof, wherein the delivery device further

comprises a polymer carrier, the carrier comprising methoxy poly(ethylene glycol)-block-poly(D,L-lactide).

223. The delivery device of claim 222 wherein the device is a perivascular wrap.

224. The device of claim 222 wherein the device comprises 0.001 mg/cm^2 to 5 mg/cm^2 of the paclitaxel or derivative or analogue thereof.

225. The device of claim 1 wherein the device comprises 0.001 mg/cm^2 to 5 mg/cm^2 of the therapeutic agent.

226. A method for drug delivery, comprising contacting an external portion of a body passageway or cavity with a delivery device, the device comprising a therapeutic agent and a mesh, wherein the mesh comprises a biodegradable polymer.

227. The method of claim 226 wherein the method is for treatment or prevention of iatrogenic complications of arterial and venous catheterization.

228. The method of claim 227 wherein the method is for treatment or prevention of complications of vascular dissection.

229. The method of claim 227 wherein the method is for treatment or prevention of complications of gastrointestinal passageway rupture and dissection.

230. The method of claim 227 wherein the method is for treatment or prevention of restonotic complications associated with vascular surgery.

231. The method of claim 227 wherein the method is for treatment or prevention of intimal hyperplasia.